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THE HOME

A good pounding is the secret of many a tender steak.

There is a variety of frog legs and green turtle in the market just now.

A turkey to be "delicious" must be constantly basted while roasting.

Grape jelly is now deemed to be the proper thing to be eaten with game.

Smelts are one of the things that should be eaten "the moment they are taken off the fire."

Icecream is in disfavor and very rarely is it served at the fashionable dinner parties of the season.

At one of the dinners in Washington last week the salad was of shrimp and chopped celery over which was poured the white of an egg.

Celery may be kept for a week or longer by rolling it in brown paper and then placing it up in a towel, keeping it in as dark and cool a place as possible.

Brillat Savarin says about chocolate that it should be placed in an earthenware jar with a very small quantity of water, where it will keep warm over night.

POTATO NUGGETS.—Grate a plateful of cold potatoes, mix them with three or four eggs as many spoonfuls of milk, a little salt, and flour enough dredged to form a dough, which is stiff enough to roll out, rather thin.

POTATOES WITH SARDINES.—Slice parboiled potatoes half an inch thick. Melt a piece of butter in a steppan, and put in a layer of half the potatoes.

HERINGED POTATOES.—Boil potatoes in their skins, not too soft, peel and slice them; keep them warm while you cut up an onion with a piece of butter or some very thin fat bacon.

THE CANONIZATION OF SIR THOMAS MORE AND JOHN FISHER.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—It is reported from Rome that the Pope intends to proclaim shortly the canonization of Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher, both faithful sons of the Church during the troublous times of Henry VIII.

THE BEAUTIFUL CHAPEL OF KEWOOD CONVENT, ALBANY.

The beautiful chapel of Keewood Convent, Albany, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony on Tuesday last, the occasion being the taking of the white veil by Miss Mary Barnard, daughter of Mr. Edmund Barnard, Q.C., of this city.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

"Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miserable situation, and

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

"Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

SOME STRANGE LENTEN CUSTOMS.

The most solemn season of the Church's year, which commences to-day, has, with a somewhat strange contrast, been marked in some ways by no Lenten peculiarities.

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Before her time, from

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and heavy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning.

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ILL-WON PEERAGES

—OR— AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.

Wet, march-worn, and weary, having toiled through the long night over rugged paths beneath a continuous fall of rain, and buffeted by gusty winds, as though every element had combined with their foes against the homeless wanderers, with what joy they beheld the first tints of dawn streaking the horizon, harbingers of more auspicious day, and heard Father John's cheery voice calling through the wet murky gloom.

"Conrage, my friends! We have passed the Rubicon, and the goal of rest is near. Thanks to the wild, wet night, those who might, peradventure, have molested or obstructed us did not venture abroad; and we have made a fine expedition of it. After a Mass of thanksgiving in the home of my parishioners, a warm fireside, kindly welcome, and bed and food await you. Bless up!"

With many a murmured blessing in response, after a brief halt to change once more the horses' burdens, Euphemia and Nellie now walking on foot, and others replacing them on the pillion, Moll Doyle and Kitty also succumbing to take Nora Lanigan and Meelan Conroy's places on horseback, the procession moved forward. As every group brought them nearer to their bourne, the wave after wave of light broke through the furling night clouds, and broad and fair shone out the clear horizon, and green earth, dripping and shivering from the piteous bath that had laved her form, now fanned by light, sweeping breezes, but soft, as yonder lurid gleam mantling the southern sky a reflection of the morning sun uprising in the east? It broadens, it deepens to grey hue, now black clouds ascending from earth in wreathy volumes, dot all the landscape, and light winds, scattering the dense and opaque masses, shroud the vista, as it were, in veil of sable crepe. Anon a cry, a strange, wild cry, breaks forth in the distance, and is hushed. All at once, as though moved by simultaneous spring, the fugitive crowd stood still, and an awful passage fell upon them, the leader as he gazed with parted lips and straining eye upon the portentous omen. And well he might; an unerring presentment told him that the spoiler had been at his unhallowed work; that his chapel of Bolubuce, with the humble dwellings he had destined to shelter his fugitives, were in flames, and their inmates now bereft themselves of asylum. Truly it was so. Saxon and Dane alike have evinced at all times the same taste and partiality for the pastime of ravaging and burning Irish homes, wrecking Irish temples, desolating Irish land, banishing from the soil every vestige of Irish civilization, and raising the cry, "All is barren." What good can come out of Nazareth? Mere Irish! Papists—pariahs. "But lift your heads, princes of the isle, your lordly halls are not wasted; true, but they gloriously perished in the same wreck with the school and the temple, the daughters of your bowers being straggled and desecrated, so have been the shrines of the Holy of Holies; but defiled, never—your heritage has been reft from your hand, and your children cast naked upon the world, even as the seamless garment, woven by a mother's loving hand, was rent away by sacrilegious plunderers from the divine form it had arrayed in becoming vesture, and a sovereign God and Lord of all, naked, suffering, despised and reviled with obloquy, expired upon a cross. Glorious in the past, yet more glorious in the future, the crown of the resurrection shall be set upon your brow, and your glory shall shine out as the sun, in the day of your deliverance.

The chapel of Bolubuce, with twenty houses, had been set on fire in the parish, within whose precincts they now stood, agast, appalled, and, like weary pilgrims, uncertain whither to flee, except before them, danger behind. Every eye bent upon the pastor, who, like a second Moses leading the people through the wilderness, had conducted them so far; while, equal to the emergency of mind like his frame, vigorous, active, and indomitable, he took in the position, planned and resolved. He waved his hand: "Forward."

And unlike the children of Israel faint-hearted and diffident, without parley or murmur, resigned to fate, with confident trust in him who led, submissively they obeyed his behest. Through a blooming country, silent and deserted as a necropolis, wended the jaded group; but when they had traversed about a mile, a man and a woman, breaking from a thicket, in which they had lain secreted to await him, coming forth like frightened runaway slaves, accosted Father Murphy, both speaking together with thick and rapid utterance.

"Och, masha; och, Father John, we're murdered entirely; don't go on, ye'll be all slaughtered; och, uirra! uirra!"

"Speak one at a time, if you want me to understand you," cried Father John. "Come, Joyce, say out; what has happened?"

"Och, masha, yer reverence," responded Joyce, the village carpenter, whose wife had the care of the chapel, and the tears coursed down his cheeks, as choked with sorrow, he essayed to speak steadily, "how'll I tell it, at all at all? Yisterday was the day appointed, yer reverence knows, for us to deliver up our arms we had to Mr. Cornock, the magistrate at Ferns. Well, sir, when we came there, I had none myself, but I went to look on."

"Mr. Cornock wasn't there to take 'em; but the 'black mob' armed wid swords an' guns, fell on the people, who turned to fly; however, as they pursued 'em, they had to see the pike bravely an' fight for life, every foot of the way; and, och, yer reverence, that wasn't the worst, but a lot of the Yeos set off thin to fire the craftsmen's houses; an' another pack come down an' made for the chapel, where Biddy was puttin' everything to rights agin ye come down to fit. Begorra, when I seen 'em I made off to hide behind a ditch; but they got hold of Biddy, an' axed where you was, and where I was, an' she wouldnt tell 'em; so they dragged her out, and put her on her knees to shoot her, unless she'd tell where I was, or set fire to the chapel; so thin the crazur, small blame to her, lost heart, and cried out: 'Och, Jack, save me. You wor at yer duty last week, an' are fitter to die than me; so while I heard her say that, the heart melted widin me, and I coom out, an' the devil seized me, and wanted me to do the same thing; but I tould 'em not if it wor to save my life in times over would I commit sacrilege; an' save enough, I was a dead man, but for Val Mowles, who remembered I was an old friend of his, an' bid 'em let me off, and he'd fire the chapel himself, which he did; shoot-

ing his gun into the chatch, and jibin' an' delivin' the Blessed Virgin to put out the flames, an' there's an' ind; so the poor old chapel, Och, masha, it's a terrible story, an' while Jack conchided his narrative loud about an' about, the first vaguely indistinct, had gradually well upon the air till now, fearfully defined as notes of affray, they startled the pallid listeners into action.

"Forward!" again cried Father Murphy, spurring hard towards Milltown, the direction from whence the sounds proceeded. Soon they came in view of a party of Orange yeomanry, defly brandishing arms in pursuit of some score people, men, women, and children, the latter in advance flying towards a neighboring thicket. At sight of the well-known Father John, whom their comrades had expressed the amiable intent of burning in his own chapel, perhaps a superstitious panic seized them, or else too lively an impression had been made upon them of the efficacy of several pikes, yielded in strong hands; nevertheless, these rebels were in retreat, but in advance; so the bump of caution, in accurate proportion, having been judiciously set in juxtaposition with the bump of destructiveness in each head, the stout Orange yeomanry made sudden halt, and turned tail, leaving their exhausted quarry free to seek their priest, and gasp out their tale of sorrow into his sympathizing bosom.

"Oh, saggarth aron!" exclaimed the weeping people, thronging around him. "Where shall we fly from the black persecution that has come over us. Better, oh, better, we were at once in our graves?"

"No, it would not be better, my good people," stoutly made answer Father John, his small stature seeming to expand and tower into height, inflated by the lofty spirit of enthusiasm now capered from all control, and swelling within his bosom, while with concentrated fire his blue eyes flashed and blazardlike comets in his orbit. His words were few, but weighty.

"When oppression rises to a point which necessitates self-defence from causless and indiscriminate butchery, we stand acquitted of responsibility, and further quiescence becomes abject cowardice. Let them that kindled the conflagration reek the consequence. Up with your pikes and follow me."

As if a spark had been suddenly dropped into a magazine of gunpowder, such was the effect of Father John's address upon the electrified band, a moment since sunk in gloomy dejection and despondence. Now cold dismay, weary apathy, fatigue, hunger, all forgotten, exulting acclamation burst forth, and culminated in a chorus about: "Lead on! lead on! we'll follow!"

Father John waited till the storm subsided, then spoke again: "My friends, hearken; one word more. No descendants of Cromwellian rigidities, freebooters, and canting blood-stained hypocrites are we, but the posterity of a virtuous, noble, high-souled ancestry, whose lives or whose names were never tarnished by deed of baseness. Hence, in the strife it has now devolved upon us as duty to wage with tyranny, let no unworthy of Christian manhood our fair fame. Respect the property of neighbors, hold sacred as the sanctuary the homes alike of friend and foe, protect the weak, defend the helpless, show mercy to them that crave it, and let none feel the fury of your just wrath, save the implacable foe, whose hand is uplifted against your hand—him smite down without remorse."

Having delivered himself of this oration, and resolving to inaugurate his career as captain of insurgents by an enterprise that should signalise his prowess, and strike terror into the hearts of tyrants, Father John entered into consultation with Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, and proposed that an attack should that night be made on the Camolin yeomanry as they returned, from one of their daily forays upon the people, to Camolin Park, the residence of Lord Mountmorris, their colonel. This being settled, the men were dispersed, to provide themselves with whatever arms they could procure and food for the women and children concealed in the furze.

Returning leisurely homeward in the gloom of nightfall, each one expatiating upon details of his own demerit achievements, the military men sought the right of a barrack of some sort obstructing their route, and one approached to ascertain its nature, and was halted at a short distance. All at once, from thicket, copse, and bush, a yell, roar, penous, fierce, and thrilling, burst loud and high, echoed around on every side; each startled trooper grasped brand and pistol while plunging horses reared and bolted. In vain! in vain!—no time for thought, none for action; the ambushed foes are upon them, in their very midst; pikes and pitchforks are brandishing, scythes are sweeping, axes and bludgeons are crashing. 'Tis scarcely five minutes; every saddle is empty; gashed corpses lie weltering in blood upon the highway, struck down by that fell swoop of the avenger. Rapidly they are stripped of their accoutrements and spoil, while the victors, leaping into their vacant saddles, speed on wings of wind to Camolin Park, to seize upon the stores of arms that had been given by the people, in addition to which having also captured a quantity of new carbines provided by Lord Mountmorris—fortunately for himself absent—the arming of his corps, they returned triumphant to cheer those who with anxious bosoms awaited the issue of their enterprise, and sent forth by scout and courier the glad tidings to many a distant shelling and summon recruits to the field.

Through the entire county the news of the surprise and defeat of the Camolin cavalry (according to rough estimate about one hundred and fifty men) spread like wildfire. The North Cork, then stationed in barracks, and the Shimalier yeoman cavalry, immediately got under arms to march to Oulart Hill, where it was rumored the insurgents had taken up a position, the former taking a route through the village of Castlebridge, and the latter proceeding by the seacoast, each corps to meet at Ballysarnoe, and thence proceed together to Ballinamoney. The militia quartered at Gorey, meanwhile, apprehending that the victors might direct their march thither, seized with terror, fled from the town, and foaming with rage, impatient not to meet in bold conflict the Irish peasant foe, half-naked and half-armed, but to wreak direct vengeance upon the aged parents, the wives, and children that should have been the misfortune to fall into their hands. Burning whole villages, murdering and pillaging, these soldiers of Britain went their way, emulating each other in deeds of ferocity not to be surpassed by the hell fiends who instigated them: for each went to the verge of possibility, and neither could do more.

While the above scenes were being enacted others of similar nature were at the same hour transpiring in another part of the county; for, the war-flame once exploded, the combustion spread with velocity, rushing along, and fusing and igniting all the land in general conflagration. On Kilmac-thomas Hill, about nine miles west of Gorey, a multitude of women and children, flying from the yeomanry had taken refuge. It was the Sunday of Pentecost,

and their priest, Father Michael Murphy, on his way to give Mass to his flock, was way-laid by a party of yeomanry, who sought him to accompany them to the hill, where they were resolved to stand in defiance of their wives and children.

The priest made answer: "My friends, I have been; as you know from the beginning, opposed to armed resistance of our powerful opponents; but as affairs have reached a crisis that leaves us no choice between honorable or dishonorable death, let us elect the former. Worse cannot befall us, and in the name of the God of justice, leaving the issue in his hands, victory or defeat, life or death, I will go with you, and stand beside you to the end, for weal or woe."

Amid murmured cheers and blessings he accompanied them to the hill, where soon after they were attacked by two hundred yeomen of Carnew, who, as they came within musket range, poured volley after volley into the unarmed crowd, who, flying in confused terror, were pursued and slaughtered to the number of three hundred, by the yeomen in their march of seven miles, also burning one hundred cabins and two Catholic chapels.

Unwary of this remoter tragedy, Father John Murphy had led three thousand people to the hill of Oulart, out of which number there were not more than three hundred fighting men, the rest of the multitude consisting of women and children, who, like a herd of stricken deer, flocked around, and followed him for safety. Upon this eminence, behind a breast-high ditch, Father John now fully entered into the spirit of the martial game, and resolute to strike blow for blow, stationed the most effective of his force, placing in the rear the women and children, and thus disposed, awaited the approach of the enemy.

The sun was slowly declining in the West, and through bars of dark nebula, transvering his disk, seemed to gaze through a lattice upon the scene below. How serene and golden! Suddenly the anxious watchers on the hill descried, advancing from the Wexford side, a squadron of the North Cork infantry, with the Shimalier cavalry, under Colonel Lehanne; and as they approached, the insurgents could perceive, from their elevated position that they were manœuvring their force so as to surround the hill, and so cut off all chance of escape in case of their defeat. It was even so. Deploying into line, the horse began, at quick pace, to ascend the southern slope, all unconscious of the ambushed foe, watching lynx-like every movement, and scarcely stilling the throbb of hearts that palpitated with eager excitement for the onset.

"Now! bold hands, steady aim, and thin their ranks," whispered Father John to Hugh and Miles, crouched beside him on one side.

"Begorra, yer reverence, I wish we had a bot on it," whispered Johnny Doyle and Kieran O'Hart on the other. "It 'ud be a sin and a shame not to handle these ill-gotten fowlin'-pieces nately; an' sorry fetther use we'll ever make o' them thin to knock down a kishful of such kites."

They lapsed into silence, while on, on, cantered the foe, seeing nothing but a vast course of dismayed, dumb-stricken women and children, devoted to massacre, with some aged, decrepit men, and now within musket range. Major Lombard, the second in command, rode out in advance of his men, grimly smiling at a sergeant in his riding frock, who, as a comrade in arms, cried to him: "Cock's son! we'll have sport now! Dickey, ye dog, ain't we in luck? Soldiering is a fine trade; pay better than any; an' danged I am if ever I go back to slaughter bullocks while I can slaughter rebels."

"Forward," shouted Major Lombard, waving his sword aloft. "Coast clear, men decamped, women only to dispose of. Ho! what!—ho!" feeling from his saddle as the words—the last he should ever utter—passed his lips. Pierced by a musket ball from the well-levelled piece of Hugh O'Byrne, Major Lombard fell from his steed a lifeless corpse.

"More power to ye, Mither Hugh!" shouted Ned Burke, close at his elbow, and making ready to pour his contribution into the ranks that madly pressed forward at accelerated pace to meet their leader. "Now, sir, now Mither Miles," continued the excited boy. "Here they come, slap dash! Just up with yer hats, every man that owns one, on the pike's end, an' the villains 'll think it ourselves, and waste a round o' shot on us, while we pitch into 'em like marbles."

Instantly adopting the strategic suggestion of the sharp-witted youth, the hedge was lined with hats just seen above the topmost boughs swaying and moving, while a furious detourment of artillery from the advancing enemy made them soon aware of the success of the ruse.

Having halted to deliver this volley, and observing no symptom of its effects, the soldiery, reloading their empty muskets, advanced at more deliberate pace, and with more sober aspect they scanned the way before them. The insurgents, obeying Father Murphy's orders, and pursued by eager spirits still in quietude, Hugh's strong hand clutching the shoulder of Ned Burke, and pinioning him in the very act of making an impetuous spring, fully full of admiration for his courage, he apostrophized him: "Steady, my young lion; don't be in such haste to get knocked over, we can't spare you yet."

"Six muskets fire!" cried out Father John.

Three men at each side of him rose on one knee, planted their pieces, and with deadly accuracy fired upon their assailants, six of whom fell dead, while their astounded comrades, in precipitate confusion, discharged a third ineffectual fusillade at the hedge with its empty belt swarming defiance.

"Fire!" again cried the sonorous tones of the couchant chief.

Another six of the insurgents, prompt to the mandate, poured in a second fatal volley: another six hit the dust.

"Charge pikes!" thundered the voice of power; with a sound like the roar of billows rushing along came the ambushed foe, crashing through the hedge, while disorganized and panic-stricken at onset so unexpected, helter-skelter broke the militia down the slope of the hill, pursued by the barefooted insurgents, whose avenging pikes were so imbued in gore that, with the exception of one man, Lieutenant-Colonel Foot, who, mounted on a good horse, reached Wexford in safety, all of the rank and file perished in that disastrous expedition, the last being slain, about a mile from the hill, by Johnny Doyle, upon whose heart, calloused to flint by the fate of his sisters and friends, was they had in vain implored compassion, in turn rejected with stern obduracy every appeal for mercy; and riding a fine horse, and flourishing sword and musket, he lesteurly returned triumphant to the hill.

Six officers were killed in this engagement, viz: Major Lombard, the Hon. Captain de Conroy, brother of Lord Kinsale; Lieutenants Barry, Williams, Ware, and Ensign Keogh.

The victorious insurgents, leaving Oulart encamped for the night on the hill of Carrigras, and next morning set out for Ferns en route to Baniscurthy. As he passed along, the small force of three hundred men, with which Father Murphy



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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be...

The London Echo, Eng., referring to Mr. Parnell's statement in which he asserted that it would be impossible for Parliament to resist the demand for Home Rule...

Prof. Wiggins, of Ottawa, who steals his weather predictions from Mr. Walter H. Smith, of this city, said in an interview with a reporter...

Some of our contemporaries have copied into their columns a statement by a Lowell paper that "Mr. Boyle O'Reilly was in Canada in the Fenian rebellion and that he did not ask protection then..."

Germany seems to take a deep interest in the location of the citizens who abandon their fatherland for foreign parts...

England, 40,371, and in Russia, 394,299. Spain has only 952. Germans in the United States number 1,966,742...

There is considerable speculation regarding the choice of a successor to the late Cardinal McCabe, in the Archbishopric of Dublin...

It is not yet certain whether Mr. Gladstone can defeat the motion of censure made against his Sudan policy without the aid of Mr. Parnell...

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, is a great and noble and sympathetic figure in Ireland's struggle for her rights...

The Canadian voyageurs sailed from Quebec for Egypt in a state of intoxication; they now sail from Queenstown for home in a state of insubordination...

A STATISTICAL table in the Liverpool Mercury throws considerable light on the migration movement from Ireland into England...

tion is much larger. Thus Liverpool has 128 Irish born residents to every 1,000 of population...

MR. MIALLE'S report for 1883 on the adulteration of food in the Dominion contains some interesting statistics. There is evidence of much fraudulent adulteration...

The Ottawa Free Press has had a very severe attack of the Jingo fever. Our esteemed contemporary undertakes to scare every Canadian that seeks to raise this Dominion to the level of a free and independent nation...

GLADSTONE AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The English Parliament reassembled yesterday, and another session was inaugurated in the midst of quiet and mournful surroundings...

The English Parliament reassembled yesterday, and another session was inaugurated in the midst of quiet and mournful surroundings...

but that the opposition could drive the ministry from the treasury benches, by a determined and united attack upon such vulnerable points as the loss of colonial prestige...

THE IMPORTATION OF PAUPER LABOR.

The necessity of protecting home labor is receiving due recognition at the hands of the United States Congress. Two years ago the immigration of paupers from Europe to the Republic...

There can be no question as to a Government's obligation to smash any system of importation of foreign labor to enter into competition with the home laborer...

The refusal of the British Government to allow Boyle O'Reilly to visit Canadian territory creates a state of affairs which is not calculated to harmonize with our right to self-government...

Mr. Ingalls added, how they were to secure for the American nation what it had already achieved. Senator Blair got the whole situation wrong, a nutshell when he declared that the bill was aimed, not at immigration...

CAN BOYLE O'REILLY VISIT CANADA?

A nice question of semi-international law has just arisen between Great Britain and Canada in the case of John Boyle O'Reilly. The distinguished poet and editor of the Boston Pilot had received an invitation from St. Patrick's society to visit Montreal...

This is apparently the view which the Government at Ottawa has taken of the situation. A committee, it appears, waited upon members of the Cabinet some time ago...

The refusal of the British Government to allow Boyle O'Reilly to visit Canadian territory creates a state of affairs which is not calculated to harmonize with our right to self-government...

people. We consider such action to be totally unwarranted, and we hold that, in everything else, Canada alone without any direction from the Imperial Government...

In a previous article we quoted the opinions of the Premier and of the Minister of Justice regarding the action which they would be prepared to take in the event of Mr. Boyle O'Reilly's visit to Montreal...

OUR BLOODTHIRSTY CANADIANS.

The Toronto World ridicules the idea of Canadians wanting to aid the British in "smashing the Mahdi." Our contemporary says: "The bloodthirsty desire which a number of Canadians profess to entertain is a chance to kill somebody in the Sudan..."

But if England becomes engaged in war with any of the Great European powers will policy will the people of the Maritime Provinces adopt? Their ships are in every known sea...

The other day THE POST put the question what would the French Canadian people of the Dominion say if Canada was called upon or if Canadians offered to assist England in struggle against la belle France?

row. And as one good turn would deserve another, we suppose the French Canadian would be with the Irish Canadian if, as the Toronto Telegram suggested the other day, colonial soldiers were made to carry arms against Ireland. The more the situation is examined, and the more the relations between Canada and England are held up to the light, the more does it become clear that Canada can be of no earthly use to England and that the Dominion would in the end be safer and more respected if it ceased to form a part of the Empire.

**A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE**

The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan:—

Previously acknowledged	\$88 25
Richard McShane	5 00
Hugh J. McCready	5 00
J. G. Kennedy	5 00
W. O'Brien	5 00
Ronayne Kros	5 00
F. J. Hart	5 00
John McEntyre	5 00
D. McEntyre	5 00
Frank Kieran	5 00
C. J. Murphy	5 00
Michael C. Sullivan	5 00
Jas. McCready, Montreal	20 00
J. E. Brullin	20 00
Fogarty Bros	10 00
M. Hicks	5 00
C. F. Smith	5 00
Edward O'Brien	5 00
Patrick Mullin	5 00
P. McGoldrick	5 00
Joseph Quinn	5 00
P. McCroarty	5 00
W. J. Rafferty	5 00
Walter Kavanagh	5 00
William Booth	5 00
John Mullen, (Sorel)	5 00
J. O'D.	2 00

**LENENT PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.**

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND APPOINTMENT OF THE HOLY SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, ASSISTANT AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONOS, ETC.

To the Rev. Clergy, Religious Communities and beloved children of the laity, health and benediction in our Lord.

The Holy Catholic Church has all its members united, like the members of a human body, each with its special functions, and all partaking of the life, activity, love of self-preservation, and desire of extension and growth, and mutually sharing in its joys, benefits and pains of the whole body; and the members of the Church of Christ, by its communion of saints, partake of all the spiritual benefits, and also of the sorrows of their faithful Christians, and of the desire to see, and help on the extension of the kingdom and reign of Christ on earth.

We rejoice in the wonderful progress of His Church in holiness, in numbers, in conquests to the true faith of those who never heard the message of the gospel of peace and reconciliation. The Church of Christ in its Catholicity as to time, commencing at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, and, as to place, being spread throughout all the kingdoms of the earth at one time or another, triumphing in some places and being persecuted in others, has always been enriched by holy men and women, spreading the good odor of Christ, either by their heroic virtues of peace, or the more heroic sufferings and martyrdom, in persecutions. This has been the state of the Church from the beginning even until now.

France, once Catholic, is ruled by men who utterly reject the true teachings of Christ and who are using every means in their power to obliterate the name of God from the earth. Italy, following its example, is trying to employ every means to cripple the action of the Church. Germany has not ceased in its endeavors to throw obstacles in the way of the administration of the Sacraments, to secularize the Church and to make it an unworthy handmaid of the State, thus submitting the holiest of things to be vile instruments of tyranny and untruth. Germany, as England, succeeded in the so-called reformation, to make a Church for themselves whose bishops and ministers would be the humble servants of the state, appointed by it, upheld by it, restricted by it, holding their communion from it, not able to reform any of its abuses but through the state, but such a church is not the Church of England or the Church of Prussia, but Christ's Church. This glorious and suffering Church of Christ, always maligned, and often vindicated by its very enemies, persecuted in some countries, is pushing its conquests in others.

We publish to-day a letter from His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda of Rome, in which we are informed of the consummation of a sacrilegious injustice and spoliation, by the Italian Government, of the sacred fund of the Propagation of the Faith. This was done in the face of the immanent protest of the Catholic Hierarchy and people, joined by very many justice-loving people not of our faith. The Catholic people, however, know how to make sacrifices for their Redeemer and His religion, and like no other people the harder to make use of the pillage. This, we shall endeavor to do, with God's blessing, as much as we can; in this Archdiocese of Toronto. What are the wants of the missionaries? and who are they? The missionaries are men of extraordinary sanctity, learning, zeal, and self-sacrifice, who have been tenderly reared and highly educated, and who abandon all the delights of home and friends, and transport themselves to foreign countries, often of unwholesome atmospheres, amongst ignorant savages of most rude manners, and living more like the animals than human beings. Here the missionary must live deprived of the little comforts which would make life in these circumstances tolerable, and all with the prospect of gaining a few souls from the power of the spirit of darkness. Their parents and friends, respectable and God-fearing people, who spend large sums of money on the rearing and educating for the holy ministry of their dear offspring, relations, most probably hoped to enjoy the happiness of their remaining amongst them, and of having the consolation of receiving the last sacrament from their consecrated hands. But no, a higher call, "followed me," from Christ, raised them up from the ordinary level of others, and they left home, father and mother, brothers and sisters, lands, and all the comforts of civilized life, to raise from the degradation of infidelity souls made to the image and likeness of God, and redeemed by the blood of His Son; and to prepare them for heaven. Their reward will be one hundred fold in this life and eternal glory in the next; but the hundred fold in this life will not be worldly comforts but heavenly joys and consolations. We are not called upon to make such sacrifices as the missionaries, but we are called upon to partake of their reward by some pecuniary assistance to enable those self-sacrificing missionaries to spread the kingdom of our dear Redeemer on earth, and save souls from perdition. Who will refuse to do this according to his ability? We do not ask any one to do without his or her ordinary worldly comforts; but we ask, in the name of God, for help to do God's work. The reward will be immense and eternal. The missionary has to make journeys. This he cannot do without money-passages in ships or otherwise must be paid. On arriving at the confines of his mission he requires to get to the interior of the country. Must he walk and carry his clothes, books, altar, vestments and everything for the sacrifice of the mass? Many are obliged to do so, but with a little money, great time and labor can be saved. He can hire means of conveyance or even a servant or two to carry his baggage. Any one here, finding a missionary in this plight, would he not open his purse and give him a few dollars to save him from grievous labor and trouble? A cabin will do him, and a little school-chapel to collect into his neophytes. He requires food and clothes, nothing can be procured without money. His converts are too poor to help their missionary to live, so he is utterly dependent on the alms of the Propagation of the Faith which you are going to contribute to. This you are called upon in God's name, and in the name of His Church to-day, to do as largely as possible. If you saw these noble and holy missionaries in their distress and suffering, you would be moved to pity, you would elicit from your hearts a generous contribution. If you read the Angelic words of the Propagation of the Faith, you would their learn of sufferings, privations, patience, and resignation to the will of God of these apostolic men. These missionaries do not bring with them wives and families, and household furnishings, but they go as the early Apostles did, "without purse or scrip." In China there is a small army of holy women, whose occupation is to secure the kingdom of heaven by baptism for multitudes of children, cast off by their parents, as though they were little domestic animals that they did not wish to raise. These good women receive for every child a small gratuity which enables them to live and bring the child to the Orphan Asylum. Here are laymen, Brothers and Catechists, who are employed in schools instructing the old and young. Here are good Sisters of Charity of various orders rivaling the men, and often surpassing them in their zeal and sufferings. As this world is constituted, money is required for everything to support and carry out this great work of evangelizing the heathen. We must not forget either that near at home we have poor missions to help. God could evangelize the world by the ministry of Angels, but, out of love for us, He leaves it to men, that they may thereby purchase for themselves the rewards of eternal life. The world, that is the worldly people, whose views do not mount to Heaven, but who have their hearts centered in the goods of this fleeting world, as though they were to last for ever, do not care for the things of God, and strive to put all obstacles in the way of the spiritual progress of God's Church, such as the governments we spoke of. But the zeal of the good Christian will be rendered more active as the opposition of the world is greater. We must more frequently raise our minds above the things of earth, and consider the eternal rewards for good actions. We must think also of the account we must render to God, for all our thoughts, words, and actions, and of the immense benefit of works of charity which covers a multitude of sins. We must not forget the saying of St. Paul, "Those that live according to the flesh shall die." We, beloved children in Christ, have the inestimable advantage of belonging to the True Church, the mystical body of Christ, and hence our lives must correspond to the dignity and advantage of the grace of our divine profession. We are called upon now, especially in the holy time of Lent, to mortify ourselves that we may live in Christ. It is a great mortification for some people to part with a little money, even for Christ's sake. It is natural in them, but they subdue this disinclination, and give for God's sake, and have a greater reward than those benevolent people who enjoy to once the happiness of relieving distress. Some people give but little to charitable objects, but at their death they appear to make amends. Alas! how many will be disappointed. Friends will wish to exhaust the donations, and then, what reward can a person expect for giving up a beloved object such as money, of which he was an idolator all his life, when it is impossible for him to hold or to worship it any longer. Death is coming to snatch all away, still it is good to make the most of a delayed act of virtue, and give anyhow. God will receive it, if given for His love and service. Give therefore, beloved children, to Christ what you can afford for the love of God, and in thanksgiving for the many favors you received from Him, especially for the gift of true faith. Your charity will revive the drooping spirits of the missionaries, who will be enabled to do greater things for Christ, and obtain more converts.

The rules of Lent are the same as last year. By a special dispensation of the Holy See meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays except the Saturday of Ember days, 28th of Feb., and not able to fast on 4th April. Many are not able to fast on account of hard work, ill-health, etc., but all can pray, and do that usual and redeem their sins by alms deeds. Let the rosary be recited in every family in the evening and the usual devotions in the church be attended at least by some of the family and in these devotions the souls of the faithful departed are not to be forgotten. By a late great favor of the Holy See all the indulgences of the Way of the Cross can be gained not only by the person holding the crucifix but also by those who join in the prayers. We have blessed many crosses with the indulgence of the Way to the Cross. People having one of these crosses and not being able from sickness or distance from church to make there the actions of the Cross can gain all the indulgences by reciting with contrite heart fourteen Our Fathers and Hail Marys for the fourteen stations of our Lord's suffering, five in honor to the five agonizing wounds of our Lord and one for the intention of the Pope for the conversion of sinners. We earnestly exhort families to make the stations of the cross at least every Friday. How rich we are in spiritual treasures through the goodness of God for ourselves and friends both living and dead. Grace to you and peace from God our Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

The annual collection for the propagation of the faith will be taken up in all the churches and chapels on the second Sunday of Lent, and on the following Sundays where Mass is not said every Sunday. The priests will try to make the collection as successful as possible as it is a question, not of relieving the wants of the body, but the wants of the soul, to save many from perdition, and will merit the reward to our Chapels, before Easter Sunday.

Let all be united together with the letter of His Eminence Cardinal Simoni, to be read

in all the churches and chapels on the first Sunday after its reception. Given at St. Michael's Palace on the 11th day of February, 1885.

**JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,**  
Archbishop of Toronto

NOTE.—It has been often asked how it is that Italy and France once so Catholic should now be so irreligious. The answer is a general one. The tendency to evil, of fallen human nature, especially among the well to do people, who love this world too much. Why did the Jewish people, once so religious, and governed from heaven through oracles, prophets and judges, become irreligious, and instead of prophets consulted the Lord, and his answer was: "Hearken to the voice of the people, for they have not rejected you but Me that I might not reign over them." (1 Kings, 8, 71.) The change of governor of Rome was not the act nor the desire of the people. Rome was taken by an irreligious and conquering army incited and helped on by Freemasons and other sects hostile to the Church. England gave essential assistance in all the revolutionary movements of Italy; hence the gratitude of the Italian statesmen lately expressed in their journals. Rome, on account of the mildness of the government of the Pope, and the great extent of liberty enjoyed there, became the centre where the discontented of Italy took refuge. Notwithstanding all this the Romans did not revolt even when an invading army was at their gates. The plebeians afterwards taken was a huge lie and a farce. The people are sorely scourged now, over-burdened with enormous taxes; and military conscription taking from the agricultural and mechanical pursuits multitudes of young men, so that there should be poverty, discontent and crime.

**CONVENTION OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.**

The executive committee of the Montreal College met yesterday afternoon at the Parochial Cabinet lecture room. The following gentlemen were present: The Hon. L. Beaudin, H. J. Cloran, secretary; the Revs. Senne, Leclerc, Cloutier, Desrochers, Bedard, and Racicot, Rev. Father Schmidt, and Messrs. J. A. Decar, M. Perrault, F. D. Monk, P. Chauveau, Dr. Dagenais. On the motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Decary, it was resolved to add the following gentlemen to the Executive Committee:—Revs. P. Beauchamp, A. Lepailleur, A. Deschamps, and Messrs. De Beaujeu, Dr. Casgrain, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle and E. Morin. It was then resolved unanimously to arrange the convention for the month of June, 1885. The two following sub-committees were then formed:—*Invitation Committee*—Revs. M. A. Sentenne, Leclerc, Chevrier, Lepailleur, and Messrs. Monk, De Beaujeu and Chauveau. *Programme Committee*—Rev. Father Schmidt, Revs. Deschamps, Bedard, Desrocher and Messrs. Decary, Dr. Lachapelle, Dr. Casgrain, Cloran, P. Benoit. It was decided that the quorum of the executive committee should consist of seven members. It was also decided that the executive committee should meet in the Lecture Hall every other Monday, at 4 o'clock, and that the sub-committees should meet at the same place and hour, every Thursday.

Mr. Peter Chauveau was elected corresponding secretary. The 60th anniversary of the priesthood of the Reverend M. Bayle will occur in the year 1895. The reverend gentleman is the oldest director of the college, and in that year there will therefore be a double celebration.

**THE FORGOTTEN CHINESE WAR.**

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Admiral Courbet reports that in a recent engagement with Chinese gunboats the French steam launches ran the gauntlet of a heavy musketry and artillery fire. The French torpedo boats opened the sides of the Chinese men-of-war, and the sea rushing into the engine rooms, the ships sank in a few minutes. They were wooden vessels, built in 1874.

**WELL AWARE OF IT.**

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Government has been aware for years that the ranks of the Fenian Brotherhood are being largely augmented.

**DEATH OF A VENERABLE PRIEST.**

The clergy of the diocese have just lost one of their most venerable and respected members in the death of the Rev. John Falvey, parish priest of St. Columba. The deceased had attained the remarkable old age of four score and seven. He was a native of Ireland and was born in the historic year of 1798. When quite a young man he emigrated to Canada, and for a number of years held the position of clerk in one of Montreal's old dry goods establishments. After having saved sufficient from his earnings to undertake a college course, he entered the Montreal College and completed his classical and theological course in the year 1839, when he was ordained at the age of 41 years. The year following his ordination Father Falvey was appointed pastor of the parish of St. Columba, which is composed of old Irish settlers. During his almost half a century of pastoral administration he enjoyed the universal esteem and respect of his flock, to which he devoted all his time and solicitude, never leaving the parish except compelled by pressing calls of duty. Since New Year the venerable priest has steadily fallen under the burden of his years and labors until yesterday when he was called to his heavenly reward by the Master whom he had served so long and faithfully.

Use promptly Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed for diarrhoea, cholera-morbus, dysentery or bloody flux, and colic or cramps in stomach or bowels.

**A "BERG" AT THE CASCADES.**

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE AT ILE PERROT.—PART OF THE ISLAND FLOODED AND CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE CAUSED.

The river has been behaving in a very peculiar manner. For several days we had to repair a flood caused by a jam of ice below the Lacine rapids and a more singular occurrence is now reported at Ile Perrot. At the foot of the Cascades an enormous pile of ice, said to be 150 feet high, has formed, the effect being to throw a great bulk of the water of the St. Lawrence into the O-Lawa river channel. Some time ago a great flood of inhabitants moved away from the part of the island threatened with the exception of Mr. Bourbonnais, who dwelt in a fine substantial farm house. One night last week, however, the waters broke loose over the land and the Bourbonnais family had a narrow escape. The water level came within a few feet of the roof of the house, and the water rushed into the house and outbuildings, leaving ruin and desolation behind, the buildings being quite destroyed. There were 600 bushels of grain in the upper parts of the house and buildings which was all lost, and a horse valued at \$100 and 3 cattle were drowned in the darkness. Many of the inhabitants moved away from the island together with the letter of His Eminence Cardinal Simoni, to be read

**CALUMNIATING THE JESUITS!**

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness

SIR,—Some time ago there appeared in the St. John (N.B.) Sun, what purported to be a sketch of a lecture then recently delivered by Mr. George Stewart, Jr., F.R.C.S., editor of the Quebec Chronicle, under the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of the Province of Quebec, and the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of the Province of Quebec. The sketch made Mr. Stewart represent the Jesuits of early Canada as opposed bitterly to the civilization of the Indians. La Verite of Quebec took exception to such a manifestly untrue statement, and called upon Mr. Stewart either to repudiate or retract it, but up to now he has done neither. In the last issue of La Verite he is reminded of what is expected of him in these words: "When does Mr. Stewart of the Chronicle propose to tell us if he really preferred the calumnies against the Jesuits which the St. John Sun gave him credit for?" Instead of meeting this plain question of fact Mr. Stewart, in the Chronicle of Thursday, sneers at some remarks which appeared in the same issue of La Verite from which the above is taken on the war in Egypt, but in his eagerness to sneer at his critic, he exhibits his ignorance of even modern Canadian history (and yet he is a F.R.C.S.!) in crediting the late Sir George Cartier with the saying about the "last shot" in defence, &c., being fired by a French Canadian.

Again: When does Mr. Stewart of the Quebec Chronicle propose to tell us if he really preferred the calumnies against the Jesuits which the St. John Sun gave him credit for? February, 1885.

**THE REBELLION OF 1837.**

DEATH OF ONE OF THE PATRIOTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Felix Poutre, one of the patriots condemned to death in 1837, and who escaped the scaffold by feigning to be insane, died at the General Hospital on Sunday morning at the age of 69. Felix Poutre and several of his followers had been arrested, tried, and condemned to death in 1837, and were awaiting the day of their execution in the Montreal prison. Felix Poutre was a man of wit and education, and was of excessively quick temperament. He must have deviated his scheme as soon as he was arrested, for the next day he was a raving lunatic. In the prison no guard could approach him safely—no warder could resist the strength of his wrists. However, the place where he displayed the most skill was when his father paid him a visit. He deliberately kicked his father out of the cell, as well as his guardian, and said that man was not his father. In the court house when he was brought before the judge for trial, he threw inkstands at everybody, upset the stove, and did so much damage that no doubt was ever entertained afterwards about his insanity. The next trouble the authorities had was to get him out of the prison. All efforts were made to get him out, but telling him that he was again at liberty, that he could leave and be free made no impression on him, and it was only when one of the guards thought of Poutre's love of "weak" Canadian that he succeeded in putting him out with his pardon paper in his hand. A man was placed in the jail door holding a bottle of whiskey in his hand. Immediately Poutre ran towards the man, caught hold of the bottle and ran to the next hotel where it was at once seen that he was not insane after all. A banquet was tendered to Poutre after the troubles of 1837-38. He published a book relating the facts of his escape, which sold very well among the lower classes of the French population, who know the story of Poutre better than that of the founder of Montreal. Poutre married when very young and had five children. One of his daughters lives in the city, and one of his sons lives for California twenty-one years ago was never heard of since. The others are all dead.

**ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.**

Toronto, Feb. 23.—In the house to-day bills were introduced to amend the municipal act, to amend the act protecting game, respecting the city of Toronto, to incorporate the St. Clair & Essex Central Railway company, respecting farm laborers, and to enable the city of London to borrow money, and the following private bills passed a second reading: To amend the act incorporating the dean and chapter of the cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, Toronto; to amend the acts relating to the water works of the city of Hamilton, to amend the act incorporating the Toronto Baptist college, to amend the act to incorporate the Long Point company, to incorporate the Brockville, Meriville & Ottawa Railway company, to extend the provisions of the act empowering the trustees under the will of the late Joseph Bittenman Sprague to sell certain lands in the township of Blenheim, in the county of Oxford, respecting the debt of the town of Napanee, to amend the act incorporating the St. George's society of Toronto, to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the Presbyterian church in the township of Eldon, respecting a certain by-law of the village of Beamsville, and to incorporate the Parry Sound Colonization railway company. In answer to Mr. Meredith, the attorney-general said it was the intention to restore the right of appeal to the court of appeal in cases of certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus and applications to quash by laws, and that the government was considering the question of lessening the cost of county court appeals. Amd. deservie cheers from the opposition, the attorney-general, in reply also to Mr. Meredith, said he hoped a franchise bill would be introduced by the government this session, but he could not name a day. The following private bills were read a second time:—To amend the consolidated municipal act of 1883, to amend chapter 155 R. S. O. relating to joint stock companies for the erection of exhibition buildings, and to amend the act respecting mutual fire insurance companies. The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

**READ THIS**

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

**A BABY SHAVER.**

HOW SHE CUT HER ORN AND NEARLY CUT HER THROAT.

A story comes from Saint Justine de New York 45 miles from Montreal, which shows that our progressive Canadian babies are not afraid to attempt great things on occasion and are more than usually enterprising. Mr. Morfite Beamer, a general store keeper of the place, has a little daughter two years and a half old, who possesses more than the ordinary cuteness of her age and sex. One day last week the fair young Miss was nowhere to be found and search was made for her in

**TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**

IRISH CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

The first annual religious service of the Irish Catholic Temperance convention for St. Ann's parish was held at St. Ann's church Ash Wednesday. The sacred edifice was filled to overflowing long before the hour for opening the service. The following societies were present in a body:—St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society, St. Ann's T. A. & B. society, St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society. The latter were accompanied by the excellent brass band of the society. The following rev. gentlemen were seated in the sanctuary:—Rev. Father Cature, pastor; Rev. Fathers Strabbe, Caron, Gault and Cappellan, of St. Ann's; Rev. Fathers J. Quinnivan, M. Callaghan, J. Shanley, Jas. Callaghan, of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father J. Fahy, of St. Gabriel's; Rev. Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others. The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others. The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others.

The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others. The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others. The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others.

**NOT ONLY A CRIME BUT A MORTAL SIN.**

St. Paul, in the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians, tells us expressly that the gates of heaven are shut against the drunkard. Intemperance was a sin of a manifold nature. It was a sin against the body, the family, society, nature, and against God. It was a sin against nature, which was God, for it destroyed the body, which was made after God's image. Food and drink were given to support the body, when abused, did not his revenge against man and punished him. When an epidemic, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever or cholera came, the drunkard was generally the first victim. The destruction of the body was not the worst, for there was something in man superior to the body—his intellect, his will, and his power of reason. The drunkard destroyed the intellect and thus reduced himself to the brute level. Speak to a drunkard about the degradation he has brought himself to, and he will tell you that he might as well talk to a log of wood. "Why was this? Because he has not got any intellect to understand you, he has none, he has drowned the intellect in the mire of his own sins. He might as well talk to a log of wood, and he will talk to a log of wood for a week back."

**WEAKNESS OF THE DRUNKARD.**

He talks it twice, thrice, twenty times only to break it once. He has sworn that he will never drink again, and he swears it every day. He has sworn that he will never drink again, and he swears it every day. He has sworn that he will never drink again, and he swears it every day.

**I AM A DOG, I AM BETTER THAN YOU.**

Intemperance was the seed of disorder in the family, by dissolving the ties of affection that should unite husband and wife, and children to their parents. They could not understand the sufferings that the children of a drunkard endured. He told them that in the large cities there were girls of nine and ten years of age earning money by the fruits of prostitution, to procure drink for their fathers and mothers. How would those parents answer when they came before the judgment throne of God, and Jesus Christ asked what they had done with His little ones. There was a terrible retribution in store for them.

**REFORM THE FAMILY.**

and you will reform society. Nine-tenths of all the crimes against society are the result of drink. Before any of those horrid deeds of lust, violence and murder, recourse has to be had to the bottle to drown the voice of conscience. The first way to stop intemperance is to create public opinion against it. So long as you associate and keep familiar with those who drink, so long will they not look upon it as a sin. But treat them as criminals, prescribe them from society, shun them every where, put them under the ban, and they will soon recognize and appreciate the sanctities of temperance. Encourage temperance societies, and refuse to take a treat from anyone. This cursed habit of treating was one of the greatest evils modern civilization had to contend with, and many bright and good men had been ruined both body and soul through it. Keep out of the grog shops, for there is to be found, bad company. The friends of temperance have recourse to the sacrament of Holy Communion, where the soul, refreshed by the divine torrent of the sacred blood of Jesus Christ, would generously conquer the evil tendency, and prepare itself for the reward promised to those who faithfully perform their mission upon earth.

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**BOOK NOTICES.**

HINTS ON LETTER WRITING. For the Use of Academies and for Self-Instruction. Adapted from the French by the Author of "Golden Sands" by Miss E. C. Malton. New York: Benziger Brothers.

The object of this little treatise, chiefly addressed to young people, is to form them to think and to write, by not only placing before them examples of correct styles, but by laying down certain simple, plain rules, the observance of which will tend to cultivate and form their taste.

"DONOR'S MAGAZINE" for February, 1885.

Contents: "Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the United States, of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore"; "Be Careful What You Say"; "The Irish Mother's Story"; Katharine O'Keefe; "Popularity"; Cardinal Manning; "Ice Sidewalks"; "Washington Declines a Dictatorship"; "Idle Musings on a Time-Work Theme"; Hannah Lynch; "Southern Sketches," Chapter LVII; Rev. M. W. Newman; "Mitchell's 'Jail Journal,' Delta"; "A Christmas Carol"; "Hon. Hugh O'Brien (with portrait); "A Silver Jubilee"; "Societies and their Causes, Mgr. Capel; "Sheridan's Ride"; "Vice-Press"; "Great Benedicite"; "Our Young Folk"; "Skip, post a Line"; "Little Elsie and the Fairies"; "History Repeats Itself"; "Letter from Indian Children"; "A Baby's Feet"; "Useful Knowledge"; "Humorist"; "Notices of Recent Publications"; "Obituaries of Clergymen, Sisters, Lay People"; "Appendix to Cromwell in Ireland"; "Rev. D. W. Cahill, D.D." Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

**THE CATHOLIC WORLD.**

February Number. New York: The Catholic Publication Society. Contents: "The Educational Question in England, Charles Rice; Wikkenkang, the Rev. E. McCreary, D.D.; Ecclesiastical Survivals and Revivals, Prof. St. George Mivart; Fanchette's Friend, Helen Atteridge; George Eliot's Married People, R. M. Johnston; Scriptural Questions,—No. IV., The Rev. A. F. Hewitt; Gordon and the Mahdi, Alfred McCotter, LL.D.; Solitary Island,—Chaps. VII.-IX., Rev. John Talbot Smith; A New Provenance Poem, Hugh P. McElrone; Katharine,—Chaps. XXIII.-XXIV., E. G. Martin; The Catholic National Council, New Publications. Price \$4.00 per annum, single copies 35 cts., sold at D. J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

**THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.**

January Number. Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony, Publishers and Proprietors. Contents: "The Pastoral Letter of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, John Gilmary Shea, LL.D.; What is a Liberal Education? Rev. Thomas Hughes, S.J.; St. Thomas's Latest Critic, Brother Barbas; Some Aspects of Modern Unbelief, Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J.; The Correlation of Agnosticism and Positivism, A. de G.; Mr. Webb's History of Catholicism in Kentucky, Rev. A. J. Harnist; Free Thought in New England, Rev. H. A. Brann, D.D.; The Socialistic Revival in Europe, John McCarthy; Civilization, Old and New, A. J. Marshall, A. A. Oxon; The Holy Face of the Madonna, Theobald, Prof. Charles G. Herberman, Ph.D.; The Holy Face of Lucca, Bryan J. Clinche; Book Notices.

**THE AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Indiana.**

In the last number of The Ave Maria is an article on "The Immaculate Conception" which is an eloquent exposition of Catholic doctrine on that dogma. Among other interesting and instructive articles is one entitled "The Bambino of Ara Coeli," which is accompanied with a beautiful illustration. "A Troubled Heart," and "How it was Comforted at Last"—runs through two numbers of this part and is brought to a conclusion, preserving its absorbing interest to the end. Maurice F. Egan contributes a Christmas story, entitled "The Packet with the Anchor Seal," which sets forth in a most pointed and direct manner the evils of mixed marriages. Among the poetical contributors are Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, Christian Reid, Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J., E. P. Ryder, and others.

One of the most attractive articles in the January Number of American Catholic Quarterly Review is Rev. Dr. Vermilye's sketch of the "Early New York Post Office," accompanied with several admirable illustrations. The portrait of Ebenezer Hazard, Postmaster, and Postmaster-General, never before published, will be greatly prized by picture collectors. Alfred Frederick's sketch of the primitive "lockbox," and "Letter Carrier of the Olden Time," is his best. The second illustrated article, by the eminent scholar, Horatio Hale, describes the great Mohawk Chief, George H. M. Johnson, with a graphic and fascinating account of his life and work among the Six Nations. Col. William Howard Miller contributes new and interesting material concerning "Benedict Arnold's March through Maine to Canada." T. J. Chapman, A.M., gives an instructive paper on "Early Virginia Claims in Pennsylvania." Hon. Charles Gayarré discusses the character of Andrew Jackson, furnishing extracts from private letters never before given to the public. Prof. Wilson settles the question as to "Andre's Landing place at L'Anse-au-Loup," illustrating his position with an original and valuable map. Minor Topics is delightfully diversified with readable matter. It contains among other riches a letter from C. S. Bushnell, an interesting sketch of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan, by Thomas L. Smeal, and a criticism on "Some Recent School Books," by Prof. Channing of Harvard. Original Documents present a hitherto unpublished letter from James Dunne to Governor George Clinton. The third instalment of "Political Americans," "Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices," conclude an exceptionally good number of one of the very best monthly publications in the country. Price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

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**CATARRH.**

A new treatment has been discovered, whereby this heretofore incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Stamp: A. H. DIXON'S (SON'S) 506 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

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IRELAND

And Her Parliaments

MR. PARNELL IN CORK.

Lecture to the Young Ireland Society.

The following lecture on "Ireland and her Parliaments" was delivered by Mr. Parnell at a meeting of the Young Ireland Society during his recent visit to Cork.

Mr. Parnell said—Mr. President, gentlemen of the Cork Young Ireland Society, ladies and gentlemen—It was only in consultation yesterday with some of the leading members of this Society that I decided upon the choice of the subject which I have announced to you this evening.

of to-day should have their minds directed to the Parliamentary history and institutions of our country—that by reference to this subject they should understand that Ireland has had a Parliamentary history—that she has had many Parliaments of different kinds, some bad, some indifferent, and some good.

from her people, and its settlement upon the English Garrison, and with attacks and confiscations, and the obstruction of the privileges of the Catholic clergy of this country.

The third Elizabethan Parliament was called by Sir John Perrott on the 28th April, 1555. This appears to have been the first assembly by which a strong Irish party was returned, and it was remarkable for the strenuous opposition offered by that party against the English Court party.

Acts of spoliation and confiscation were going on during all this period, and so far as these Parliaments did anything, their acts consisted in the oppression and robbery of our people.

during this parliament that the memorable ejection of Derry took place. That Parliament repealed the Act of Settlement which had been passed in the previous reign (applause). But James himself was thoroughly averse to the proceedings of this Parliament on account of its love of freedom, and on account of its desire to undo the misdeeds of its predecessors (applause).

had practically no representation whatever. And so the Irish Parliament continued with power to do nothing except to vote supplies to the Crown—with power, practically speaking, to make laws for their own country with the previous consent of the English Parliament.

in every material respect was most remarkable, and there can be no doubt, that if the destinies of the country had been left to that assembly, if the constitution of 1782 had been maintained, Catholic emancipation would have been gained long before it was subsequently from the English Government by O'Connell (applause).

by sapping the integrity of its members. The means resorted to were a matter of history, and you are well acquainted with them, namely bribery and corruption amongst members representing the very limited borough constituencies.

We stand on unapproachable ground. We are entitled to ask that which has been stolen from us by means which nobody now seeks to defend for a moment shall be restored to us (applause). We might perhaps be unwise if we went further than that demand, we should certainly be foolish if we asked for anything less (loud cheers).

is a most important help; it will be possible for them to say now for the first time beyond any or may what the real opinion of the Irish people is upon this question (cheers). Up to now there has been a fictitious representation of Ireland. The representatives of the people were in a minority, and the representatives of the oligarchy were in the great majority.

eighty-five members, it will be impossible for any people, for any Parliament—even so intolerant and haughty an Assembly and people as the English Parliament—and people—long to withstand our claims. We have great help. We have a race greater than our own across the Atlantic (loud and prolonged applause). It is no disparagement to you to say that there is a greater Ireland in America. We have a growing and an influential population in Australia. (Applause.) We have large contingents in England and in Scotland.

USEFUL TO KNOW. Everyone should know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and most inflammatory complaints.

"Storm Beaten" is now a popular tragedy in railway circles.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause quicker than any other Medicine!

The New Jersey Legislature is trying to earn its salary by making laws against the toy pistol.

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap

The Princess Beatrice is an estimable amateur in photography.

DANGER IF THE AIR. In the chilling hands, the damp atmosphere and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

General Grant is indeed in hard luck. He hasn't smoked a cigar since Nov. 20.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

Sarah Bernhardt is said to receive \$800 a month for her contributions to newspapers.

In this country the degree of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold.

The general impression is that Mrs. Langtry has struck her gait in "School for Scandal."

THE BRITISH RETREAT. LONDON, February 19.—It is probable Wolseley may evacuate Korti and retire to Debbeh, where the desert routes from Om-durman, El Obeid and Darfour converge on the Nile.

DISCUSSING IRISH AFFAIRS. LONDON, Feb. 19.—Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is on his way to this city, having been hastily summoned to advise the Government councils regarding Irish affairs, in view of the reassembling of Parliament next Thursday.

TROUBLE IN THE REICHSSTAG. BERLIN, Feb. 17.—While Bismarck was speaking in favor of raising the duty on wheat to 3 marks, in the Reichstag last night, he noticed a commotion among the German Liberal and Socialist members on the left.

A FRIGHTFUL STORY DENIED. COMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 18.—The story about the burial alive of Mary Cox near Little Capon, W. Va., has been exploded. The remains were not exhumed until yesterday. They had not been disturbed, and were in the same position as when interred.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE UTAH SNOW SLIDES.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 18.—The rescuing party returned this morning from the scene of the recent avalanches at Alta, bringing the bodies of twelve victims. Andrew White and Fred Cullinan, who had been twelve and sixteen hours respectively under the snow, were rescued only slightly injured. Two others who had been buried shorter periods were also rescued alive.

THE ENGLISH WORKINGMEN. LONDON, Feb. 18.—Harcourt, the Home Secretary to-day received a deputation of unemployed workingmen. The secretary was reminded that the present need represented by the deputation did not desire alms but work.

A NEW GAS WELL. LEAMINGTON, Feb. 18.—John White, of Mersea, while boring for water last fall procured an abundant supply at a depth of forty feet. The water well suddenly rose to the surface, boiling and bubbling with a hissing sound like escaping steam, and will as suddenly recede, flowing up and down alternately every few seconds.

THE TOWN OF METEMNEH. This place, the scene of the assault on which, to have been made on Sunday last, was so eagerly looked for throughout the British Empire, is thus spoken of by the correspondent of the London Telegraph.

DEATH OF MRS. LOWELL. LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mrs. James Russell Lowell died this afternoon.

SUCCESSOR TO CARDINAL CHIGI. ROME, Feb. 17.—Cardinal Chigi is so seriously ill at his residence here that his friends are afraid he cannot recover.

THE DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPRIC. DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Speculation is rife as to the probable successor to Cardinal McCabe as Archbishop of Dublin. As far as the great majority are concerned the appointment is speculated upon more in the political bearing than in its ecclesiastical aspect.

THE A. M. SULLIVAN FUND. DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—The subscriptions in Ireland to the fund for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan now amount to \$50,000. The English subscriptions increase the amount to over \$85,000, and it is hoped the sum will be brought up to \$50,000, as originally contemplated by the promoters of the fund.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COMPETITION. NEW YORK, February 18.—Arrangements are being perfected to hold a series of competitive tests of physical endurance among the members of the militia, under the auspices of a military committee and a committee composed of prominent citizens.

THE DEAD PRELATE

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.—The Lord Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, Lord High Chancellor, Justice O'Brien, and several members of the House of Commons attended Cardinal McCabe's funeral yesterday. The shops along the route of the procession were closed.

COMING UP. WHATCOMBE, Washington Territory, Feb. 18.—The new residence of John H. Estenger, President of the Washington colony, was blown to atoms last night by dynamite. Loss \$3,000. No lives were lost.

ANTI-MASONIC PROTEST. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A protest against permitting masonic societies to participate in the dedication of the Washington monument has been received by the congressional commission charged with the arrangements. The signers claim to have 13,000 signatures.

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used.

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JACOBS OIL THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, STIFFNESS IN LIMBS, BRUISES, AND ALL OTHER PAINFUL AFFECTIONS.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used.

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AYER'S YELLOW OIL. FREES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

AYER'S PECTORAL BALSAM. CURES COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPESIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

KIDNEY-WORT. DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

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NEWS FOR THE DEAF THE ONLY Government Indorsed Appliance... ROCKFORD WATCHES

ROCKFORD WATCHES... are unequalled in exacting service.

CATARH IN THE HEAD... Not a douche, snuff, nor patent medicine.

NOTICE... A petition will be presented to the Local Legislature...

Health is Wealth!... Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES... to cure any case.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTS MADE FOR THIS PAPER... LORD & THOMAS.

DR. KANNON... M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN... JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef... is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

NOTICE... The Canada Advertising Agency... HENRY McSHANE & CO.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY... HENRY McSHANE & CO.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM... THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM... It excites expectation and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN... O. O. LAPIERRE, Secretary.

Allan Line... Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland...

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT... The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR... Has stood the test for FIFTY YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

Burlington Route... GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX... Sardinian... Parisian... Sarmatian... Polynesian... Circassian... Caspian... Sardinian...

FROM BALTIMORE... Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax... Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland...

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE... Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's... Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland...

GLASGOW LINE... FROM BOSTON: Siberian... Scandian... Carthaginian... Hanoverian... Prussian...

CONSUMPTION... THE NUTMEG CARD CO. CLINTON Conn., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name out or

KNOW THYSELF... A Great Medical Work on Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indigestion or excesses.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL... Dame Emelienne, Adam of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adam, late of the City of Montreal, deceased, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Daniel Hayes, of the City of Montreal.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY... Ayer's Hair Vigor... Has been used in my household for three seasons.

MEENEELY-BELL COMPANY... THE BEST FOR BUTTER. There is but one best color for butter, and that is the color of the butter.

DR. J. L. McPROBON... OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

30 DAYS TRIAL... DR. DYER'S VOLTAIC BELT... BEFORE - AND - AFTER.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS... CITY OF MEXICO, HOME-SEEKERS... \$500 REWARD!

COOK'S FRIEND... BAKING POWDER. THE PLEASURE OF BATHING IS GREATLY INCREASED BY MIXING IN THE TUB HOT OR COLD WATER WITH A QUARTER OF A POUND OF COOK'S FRIEND.

HEALTH FOR ALL... HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rankes Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT... Its Soothing and Healing Properties: Known Throughout the World.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES... The latest among the fashionable ladies of Paris is to wear miniature landscapes painted on their finger nails by talented artists.

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**IMPERIAL RULERS.**

**MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION—HE STILL FAVORS EVACUATION—AND WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR GORDON'S DEATH—NORTHCOOTE'S MOTION OF CENSURE—THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BILL TO BE PUSHER.**

LONDON, February 19.—Parliament opened this evening. There was no crowd in attendance. The police allowed no persons to pass the gates unless able to show that they had a right to enter. Mr. Gladstone, upon entering, was loudly cheered.

In the House of Lords the government was at once assailed by the conservatives with a bombardment of questions concerning its intentions in the Sudan. Lord Granville stated that the government had left it entirely to Gen. Wolsley to decide whether the British forces should proceed to attack Khartoum at once or delay the attack till later, say some time next autumn. He admitted that the government believed Gen. Wolsley would decide upon a postponement of aggressive operations.

Lord Salisbury said everybody should be made to feel that the government would properly meet the present grave juncture in the public affairs of England. He said the statement made by Lord Granville was one which it became the house of lords to reflect upon.

Lord Granville, continuing, said the finances of Egypt and the relief of Gordon, that heroic soldier, whose loss has excited the greatest sympathy and unanimous regret, were prominent questions before the country. The government had hoped to be able to soon present papers to parliament to show that a complete settlement of Egypt's financial affairs had been arrived at—a settlement alike consistent with public engagements and honorable to the country. But just when the government were expecting to hear of a meeting between the British troops in advance under the leadership of Col. Wilson and Gen. Gordon, the dreadful news arrived that what military strength and fame had failed to succeed in doing had been accomplished by treachery, and that one of the greatest and most gallant of soldiers was no more.

Lord Salisbury said:—"If the country is not satisfied with the government's explanations it will visit bitter censure upon those answerable for so fruitless a policy. (Cheers.) We do not propose to anticipate a discussion which must inevitably come later on, but we must hope that England will not retire from Egypt, leaving no record of our presence there except the mischief done and the bones of our soldiers."

The government, it was announced, will introduce a bill to enable the British colonies in Australia to organize a confederation. In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice of a motion of enquiry respecting the government's Egyptian policy.

Mr. Gladstone replying to interrogatories about the government's conduct in Egypt, replied in much the same tone as that which Lord Granville in the House of Lords, by adding however, that the present situation did not allow the government to make overtures to El Mahdi, because such overtures might defeat their own object.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that he would move on the earliest day possible that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty representing that the course pursued by her present liberal government in regard to Egypt and the Sudan had involved great sacrifice of valuable lives and heavy expenses, without any beneficial result, (cheers) rendering it imperatively necessary to the interests of the British empire and the Egyptian people that the government should distinctly recognize and take decided measures to fulfil the responsibility now incumbent upon them to ensure a good stable government in Egypt and in those portions of the Sudan necessary for Egypt's security. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone stated that the policy of the government to evacuate Egypt eventually remained unchanged. He had done all he could for General Gordon, and was not to be held responsible for his death. He would name a day to-morrow for the discussion of the proposed vote of censure. Our policy in the Sudan, he said, is still for evacuation. Recent events have prevented the immediate application of this policy. The fall of Khartoum, altered in a military sense, the whole situation in the Sudan. Gen. Wolsley is authorized to take what measures he sees fit to overthrow the Mahdi. No further communications will be made to the Mahdi, but any received from him will be considered.

Mr. Deasy (nationalist) gave notice of enquiry regarding the working of the Crimes act.

Sir Herbert Maxwell gave notice of motion for the introduction of measures empowering judges to order offenders under the Explosives act to be flogged.

The discussion of the redistribution of seats bill has been fixed for Monday. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move that this bill take precedence of the motion of censure.

Northcote's motion for a vote of censure against the government meets with the approval of a section of the liberals, a number of whom will absent themselves upon a division. The fate of the ministry depends upon Parnell. Mr. Gladstone will meet the motion of censure with a direct negative. It is expected the Parnellites will vote against censure the government.

had so far failed to reply to England's request to withdraw Russian troops from Pash Khartoum, pending the decision of the Afghan frontier question. He declined to make a statement concerning present negotiations between England and Russia in regard thereto. He denied that Lord Dufferin had asked for the immediate despatch of 20,000 British troops in India.

Mr. Sereton, home ruler, introduced a motion that the conduct of those answerable for the action of the police and military in Ireland in suppressing the meetings of the National League in Derry, was one-sided, tyrannical and unconstitutional.

Mr. Sereton's motion was defeated by 59 to 15.

**IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS**  
Lord Derby enlorged the British colonies for the public spirited manner in which they have offered aid to the crown. He added that New South Wales was the first colony to offer volunteers and had undertaken to defray their entire expenses.

The Duke of Cambridge expressed the pleasure the military authorities would have in helping forward any arrangements proposed by the colonies to aid the Mother Country in Egypt. The Duke of Cambridge and Earl of Morley both paid touching tributes to the memory of Generals Earle and Stewart, "those gallant soldiers who nobly fell while fulfilling their duty."

Lord Granville presented the Queen's message calling out the reserves and ordering the embodiment of the militia on account of the Empire in Egypt.

Lord Granville expressed the opinion that Mr. Gladstone will shortly resign the Premiership. His doctor has warned him that he must choose between the sacrifice of his life and the sacrifice of his office.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington stated that in preparing the Nile expedition under General Wolsley, the government considered the Suakin-Berber route impracticable. He said no advance upon Khartoum was probable before the autumn, when the railway from Suakin to Berber would be completed.

Sir Henry Tyler gave notice that he would ask to-morrow what measures the government had taken to prevent Herat from being captured by a *corp de main*.

**THE MOTION OF CENSURE.**  
Sir Stafford Northcote, in presence of a full house, moved an address to the Queen, of which he gave notice on Saturday, censuring the Government's Egyptian policy. Sir Stafford said he was prepared to assert that the Government had failed to conduct the affairs in Egypt in a manner satisfactory to the public or beneficial to Egypt. The Government had not taken, nor was it now taking, steps to establish a stable government in Egypt. Twice last year the House of Commons to a certain extent acquitted the Government, but many of its supporters felt dissatisfied in their own minds with the manner in which affairs in Egypt were conducted. He was led to believe that satisfactory operations were being undertaken, but his expectations had been disappointed.

The government had been compelled to change entirely the military position assumed last year, having failed to attain the object desired. The result was due, not to particular faults here and there, but to the general spirit wherein the advisers of the crown conducted matters. (Cheers.) Unless a complete and entire change takes place in the spirit of the government it will still be our lot to fail in whatever we may be called upon to do. While brave soldiers were going to Egypt, there was a voice proceeding from the councils of Her Majesty that deprived the expedition of half its strength—Success was impossible unless the government distinctly laid down what it was fighting for and declared its determination to obtain that object. Ministers' words hitherto had implied that the great object was to make the stay of the troops in Egypt as short as possible. Nothing was more dangerous to the interests of England than such a declaration. Our gallant troops occupy a position which is causing much anxiety. Any talk about withdrawing as soon as possible is calculated to dishearten and discourage the troops, and make a serious impression upon the native chiefs who, like the Mudir of Dongola, have been loyal. Sir Stafford Northcote referred to the gallant conduct of Gen. Gordon, and said: "While we feel proud of his courage, we have a feeling of shame at the mention of his name." (Conservative cheers.) The speaker quoted from Gordon's message of April 16: "If troops are not sent it will leave upon the government the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons, with a certainty of being compelled eventually to smash the Mahdi." "Have not these prophecies come to pass?" asked Sir Stafford. "Are we sure that the treachery was not caused by the action of the government, which weakened and almost paralyzed Egypt?" Sir Stafford, in conclusion, said: "The country has heard quite enough of the policy of 'rescue and retire.' We have been too much unhappy expedition phrases. Hicks Pasha's unhappy expedition has not been prevented or made more effective. The government has conducted the whole business with the fatal drawback of having to proclaim that its mission was only temporary. Now some distinct announcement is demanded. Is the war one of vengeance or for the purpose of attaining some useful object?" "It was," he said, "impossible to retain confidence in the government, with the fear always uppermost that it would by its aftercourse destroy by the effect of what it was doing. The government must drop the habit of evading troubles by the adoption of a few smart phrases. We are getting daily into deeper water, and whatever the consequences may be, I feel compelled to summon the House to pronounce a verdict in our case the same as it has done on previous occasions with the additional experience of the value of the ministry's promises and the success of the government's action. It is impossible for any government to command success when it is depending on the support of two sections, one urging abandonment, the other supporting its policy of advance. The greatest difficulty among the many England has to encounter is in the hearts of Her Majesty's ministers." (Cheers.)

Mr. Morley (Liberal) offered an amendment to the motion of censure in favor of the evacuation of the Sudan. He said the Tories were partially blamable for the death of Gordon, through their importuning the Government with questions and preventing compliance with Gordon's request for the assistance of Zobeir Pasha.

Mr. Gladstone paid a tribute to the devotion of Gordon, saying his one object was to do good to all, irrespective of race, color or creed. Mr. Gladstone denied that the government had any reason last year to suppose that Gordon was in immediate danger. Gordon's own despatches, said Mr. Gladstone, led the government to believe it would be able to hold the garrison southward. The government had not offered a hair's breadth from the covenant to send Gordon assistance when necessary and when possible.

He referred to the statements of Gordon's colonels that under no circumstances would relief have been (imply, as Farago had long ago agreed to betray Khartoum as soon as the British arrived. Gladstone had fully shared in the regret for the loss of the gallant officer, but there was some comfort in believing that no great effusion of blood had occurred at Khartoum. England's mission in the Sudan was the safety of Egypt. The government might have committed errors of judgment, but throughout it had acted with honesty of purpose. He felt satisfied that no other course was open to them. He referred to the better government and other reforms established in Egypt and said there was no longer any danger of rupture with France, who had cordially assisted in the measure which he hoped in a few days to see formally completed, and which would save Egypt from bankruptcy. If Sir Stafford Northcote wanted to establish good stable government in the Sudan such a covenant was not incompatible with common sense, because it meant the establishment of a British Christian government over Mohammedans. This would entail an endless struggle, for the people were courageous by birth and were made reckless by fanaticism. The government declined to enter into any covenant not reasonable and prudent. Even without a determination to smash the Mahdi the Suakin expedition was necessary to secure the retirement of the British troops. If the house thought the government had failed in its duty the latter could cheerfully accept the verdict, but if they believed they had acted with good intentions and without palpable errors of judgment, he hoped they would give expression to their confidence and thus strengthen the hands of the whole country in the face of the world. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Redmond said the Irish people desired to see the Mahdi successful in his struggle for liberty. The conservatives now feel confident of the Irish vote.

**THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN.**  
Mr. Justin McCarthy (home ruler) asked Sir Otto Trevelyan, the late chief secretary for Ireland, in view of certain recent trials in Dublin, to withdraw the expression he used concerning them, that they were cases made by a person who "was trumping up charges," at least so far as the remark might refer to Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, and plaintiff in most of the cases.

Sir Otto Trevelyan denied that he referred to Mr. O'Brien. He used the expression to protect himself and Earl Spencer from the danger they were in. He knew attempts were being made to blacken their characters. An agent of a secret inquiry agency had recently visited a woman of immoral character and obtained letters signed with fictitious names and sent them to Dublin. This agent carried in his pocket photographs of Otto Trevelyan, and asked the woman if she did not recognize them as the portraits of an acquaintance. When the woman said she did not, the agent told her it would be worth money to her if she recognized them as such. At this point the whole house roared with laughter.

Mr. O'Brien jumped to his feet and cried, amid great cheering from the Parnellites, "With reference to the shameful grotesque statement!"

The speaker interrupted him here and demanded that he withdraw the words. This Mr. O'Brien did, saying he would let the house decide between himself and Trevelyan. Sir Otto Trevelyan said he was able to produce absolute proof of the truth of his statement.

**IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS**  
this evening Baron Woutworth (liberal) gave notice that he would move an amendment to Earl Salisbury's motion, concerning the government's Egyptian policy to the effect that Her Majesty's forces should not occupy the Sudan any longer than necessary, and that in the interests of Egypt and the British empire it was undesirable to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising the right of selecting their own government.

Earl Carnarvon implored Earl Derby to let nothing stand in the way of the acceptance by the government of the offers made by the colonies, which would enable the colonies to act in the field in one body with the Queen's army. It would be a great step in the direction of the federation of the colonies.

The Marquis of Salisbury gave notice that he would move on Thursday that the deplorable failure of the Sudan expedition to attain its object was due to the undecided councils of the government and the culpable delay attending the commencement of the operations, and that the Government's policy of abandoning the whole Sudan after the conclusion of the military operations would be dangerous to Egypt and inconsistent with the interests of the Empire. The notice was received with cheers.

The conservative peers to-day unanimously resolved to move a vote of censure against the Government in the House of Lords.

**DOMINION PARLIAMENT.**

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, February 23.

A bill to amend the Richelieu Navigation Company's charter was read a first time, and the bill reducing the stock of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co. a second time.

In reply to Mr. Sproule Sir John Macdonald said that the validity of agreements between railway companies and municipalities as to bonuses were not affected by the assumption of Provincial lines by the Dominion.

In reply to Mr. Cameron (Huron), Sir John Macdonald said that negotiations between the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada have been going on for some time on the subject of finance, and provisional arrangements have been arrived at, which will be laid before the House immediately.

In reply to Mr. Baker (Victoria), Mr. Pope said the number of white people supposed to have settled in British Columbia during 1884 is about 9,000, and 3,000 Chinese.

In reply to Mr. Laurier, Sir John Macdonald said the Dominion Government had received no communication from the Government of Quebec, declares itself ready to purchase the North Shore Railway for \$5,000,000, the Government of Canada would grant an allowance equal to the interest at five per cent. upon the said sum.

In reply to Mr. Kirk, Sir Leonard Tilley said the Government of Nova Scotia had submitted to the Dominion Government a statement showing why in their judgment their claims for an additional subsidy should be considered. That was now under the consideration of the Government and an answer would probably be prepared within ten days.

of reaching the sea-board was necessary, and denied that the so-called "short line" was the shortest route. On the contrary it was the longest, being 479 miles in length, while the North Shore line would only be 408. All the advantages were in favor of the Canadian line, two fifths being over level ground and the other proposed route being over very rugged territory. The policy of the Government had been to make Quebec the termination of the Canada Pacific, but such would not be the case if a bridge was built at Lachine and connections were made with the Maine railroads. A speech of Mr. George Stephen to the City Council of Portland had held out promise as to the Canadian Pacific going through the Maine territory. The Government should not have the final decision.

Sir Hector Langvin said the motion should not have been made until the fullest information had been received as to surveys and distances. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Langelier and Mr. de St. George said it was important that Quebec should be the terminus.

Mr. Casgrain said the government should not delay returns.

Mr. Blake said the law left the road to be selected, for which money had been appropriated finally and irrevocably to the Governor-General. The object of the motion was to give the parliament a final voice in the matter. The principle at stake was not that of distance or cost, but whether the decision of the government should be final.

Sir John Macdonald said the government thought that when the question was up for discussion it must be with the plans ordered by the house before them. The motion was a "want of confidence" motion. The amendment simply asserted that as the question was one of great importance it was well the papers should be brought down before the motion was pressed.

The House divided on the amendment:—Ayes 104. Nays 49.  
After recess Mr. Curran moved for copies of the petition of J. Hickson and others relating to the continuation of the pension of the late John Martin to his widow, and all papers in connection with the case. He said an annual pension of \$150 was granted to the late John Martin on account of the death of his son, who belonged to the military force. On his death the pension stopped, and the widow was left in destitute circumstances. He hoped the case would receive favorable consideration.

Mr. Caron said he would look into the case which was not an isolated one.  
A message was received from His Excellency transmitting copies of Orders-in-Council regarding the terms and provisions of the settlement of the claims of Manitoba. The House adjourned at 10.30.

A delegation composed of members of parliament waited upon Sir John Macdonald to-day with respect to the Canada temperance act. Among those present were Messrs. Vidal, Shakespeare, Temple, Hackett, Thos. White, Peter White, Giguault, Townsend, McDonald (P.E.I.), Wallace, Landry, Wood, Kinney, Burpee and others. Mr. Foster argued that the temperance act lacked proper machinery to make it work, and that it was desirable that all doubts should be removed concerning the matter of constitutionality of the act. The enforcing clauses should be transferred from the license act to the Scott act. As the Provincial Government would not enforce the Scott act in face of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that duty now rested with the government. Sir John Macdonald promised to give the matter every consideration, and he would consult the Minister of Justice. Senator Vidal said the law was one of parliament and it should enforce it.

**BIRTH.**  
FORTIER.—In this city, on the 15th inst., at 248 St. Antoine street, the wife of M. Fortier, of a daughter. 40-2

**MARRIED.**  
KIERAN—HAZELTON—At Guelph, Ont., on Monday, 16th inst., by the Rev. Father Doherty, S.J., Frank Kieran, of Montreal, to Regis Hazleton, of Guelph. 42-3.

**DIED.**  
DELANEY.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Michael, aged 2 years, 7 months and 5 days, son of Joseph Delaney.

DALTON.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Dorothy Grimes, aged 70 years, widow of the late Daniel Dalton.

BURNS.—In this city, on 18th inst., Patrick Joseph, infant son of Patrick Burns, aged 3 months and 15 days.

SMITH—O'KEEFE.—At St. Ann's Church, on 17th inst., by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., Mr. J. J. Smith to Miss M. A. O'Keefe, daughter of Dennis O'Keefe, all of this city.

GRIFFITH.—In Quebec, on the 18th inst., Jane, eldest daughter of the late R. bert Herring, and wife of Henry Griffith, boot and shoe manufacturer.

WALSH.—On Monday, the 16th inst., at No. 408 Champlain street, Quebec, Miss John Walsh, aged 6 years and one month, second son of Mr. Jas. Walsh.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday noon, the 18th inst., at Quebec, Margie Shaw, aged 26 years, the beloved wife of John Williams, barber.

LAMB.—In Quebec, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., Annie Clara Lamb, aged 12 years, youngest daughter of Ralph and Susan Lamb, (nee Saurin).

**A \$25 Lantern FOR \$12.**

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very dull. The following were the sales:—41 Montreal 190, Merchants 110 1/2, 15 Richelieu 55 1/2.  
The local stock market closed very dull, with sales as follows:—3 Merchants, 110 1/2; 50 Commerce, 11 1/2.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co., stock and Grain brokers, report the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows:—Canada Pacific, 35 1/2; Lake Shore, 67 1/2; Pacific Mail, 17 1/2; Erie, do preferred, 57 1/2; North-West, 95 1/2; do preferred, 97 1/2; St. Paul, 74 1/2; ditto preferred, 107 1/2; Michigan Central, 65; Jersey Central, 39; New York Central, 95 1/2; Del. & Lac., 102 1/2; Del. & Hud., 80 1/2; R.L., 114 1/2; Ill. Central, 124; C. & B. & Q., 121 1/2; C. C. & I. C., —; Wabash, —; pref'd., —; Union Pacific, 48 1/2; Reading, 17 1/2; Kan. & Tex., 16 1/2; Can. Southern, 33 1/2; St. Paul & O., 28 1/2; pref'd., 89 1/2; N. P., 18 1/2; pref'd., 42 1/2; Lou. & Nash., 29 1/2; Tex. Pac., 13; Cen. Pac. 34 1/2; St. P. & Manitoba, 80 1/2; Pullman Car 114 1/2; Or. Trans., 14 1/2; West. S. bonds, 36 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 93 1/2; Ohio Central, —; Ohio & Miss, 18 1/2; Roch & Pitts., —; West. Union, 59 1/2; Money 2.

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LAMB.—In Quebec, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., Annie Clara Lamb, aged 12 years, youngest daughter of Ralph and Susan Lamb, (nee Saurin).

ROWLEY.—On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Quebec, Helen Morgan, second eldest daughter of Robert Rowley, aged 14 years, 6 months and 9 days.

COOGAN.—In this city, on the 19th inst., Owen Coogan, aged 64 years and 6 months, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

FLYNN.—At Stenahon, P.Q., on the 19th inst., Patrick Flynn, aged 65 years, a native of Ireland.

HEARN.—On the 17th inst., at Quebec, Catherine Hearn, aged 24 years, daughter of the late John Hearn, of that city. Deceased was interred in St. Patrick's Cemetery yesterday. May her soul rest in peace.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** Superior Court, No. 261. Dame Béatrice Plante, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Prudent Lizotte, trader, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property, the sixteenth day of January last, 1885.  
DAVID & LAURENDEAU,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
Montreal, 5th January, 1885. 20-5

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Scotch Loom Linen.  
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Double Damask Linen.  
Double Damask Linen.  
Cream Damask Linen.  
Cream Damask Linen.

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Irish Table Linen.  
Irish Table Linen.  
Irish Double Damask.  
Irish Double Damask.

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Fine White Linens.  
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Cheap Diaper Linens.  
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Remnants of Broadened Silk.  
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Remnants of Striped Silk.

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